

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

0.1 Member State	GR
0.2.1 Species code	1016
0.2.2 Species name	Vertigo moulinsiana
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	N/A

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region	Mediterranean (MED)
2.2 Published sources	Combination of sampling data (2014) with data reported in Fowles 2002 and Welter-Schultes 2012. Fowles AP. 2002. Vertigo angustior Jeffreys, 1830 and Vertigo moulinsiana (Dupuy, 1849), new to Greece, on the Aegean island of Thasos. Journal of Conchology 37: 683-684. Welter-Schultes, F. W. 2012. European non-marine molluscs, a guide for species identification. Planet Poster Editions, Göttingen.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	49
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km ²) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method Expert opinion-No extinction is officially reported for the species at 10km grid scale. Therefore the FVR is considered to be similar with the current range
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10) min 1 max 1

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2.4.3 Additional information	<p>Definition of locality</p> <p>Conversion method</p> <p>Problems</p>	<p>Sampling localities were visited only once in 2014. Time series data and exact population data are missing. Therefore, we used grid cell 10x10km as the population unit as a safe alternative. Minimum population size equals the number of grid cells resulting from its distribution, while the maximum population size equals the number of grid cells resulting from its range.</p>
2.4.4 Year or period	2007-2012	
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)	
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)	
2.4.10 Long-term trend period		
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A	
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A	
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number	
	operator	more than (>)
	unknown	No
	method	Expert opinion-Reference population is greater than actual size, after comparing the minimum estimated population sizes (unit: number of 10x10 grid cells) in the assessed populations with the recent documented historical records (using the same unit -10x10 grid cells)
2.4.15 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method	

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	
2.5.2 Year or period	2007-2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Absent data (0)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Unknown
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Absent data
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	unknown (x)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	0
2.5.10 Reason for change	

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities (H01.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general (J02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A

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2.6.1 Method used – pressures based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or other

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities (H01.05)	high importance (H)	N/A
Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general (J02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

Based on the most recent bibliographic references and field data, the species no longer occurs within the established SCI or SPASCI sites of the country, but rather within the SPA site GR1150012. Thus, we will consider changing the designation type of the site GR1150012 from SPA to SPASCI.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range assessment Favourable (FV)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population assessment Inadequate (U1)
qualifiers declining (-)

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Inadequate (U1)
qualifiers declining (-)

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Inadequate (U1)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status declining (-)

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)
min 0 max 0

3.1.2 Method used Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

3.1.3 Trend of population size within unknown (x)

3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Measures needed, but not implemented (1.2)	Legal	()	Inside	